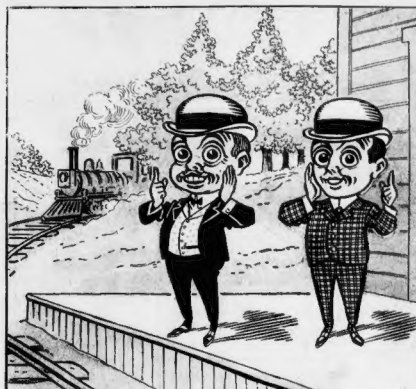


COMIC SUPPLEMENT of
**HEARST'S BOSTON
 SUNDAY AMERICAN**
 September 11th 1904

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A PICNIC—WITH LULU LEFT OUT



1. CHARLEY ONTHESPUT (aside): "By Jove! I'll make Leander jealous to-day. I'll monopolize Lulu's entire attention. Here comes their train now, Leander."
 LEANDER: "Yes, I see it. (Aside) I'll give that butter-in a quietus to-day. I'll monopolize Lulu's entire time."



2. LEANDER: "Why, where is Lulu?"
 CHARLEY: "Yes, where is Lulu?"
 POPPER: "Hello, boys, glad to meet you. Lulu had such a headache she couldn't come on the picnic with us."



3. POPPER: "Lulu insisted that we should come on the picnic. She said her indisposition should not be allowed to disappoint us all in our day's fun. Yes, you two boys carry the basket, I'll carry the hammock. We'll have a glorious time."



4. MOMMER: "Oh, gracious! Popper has stumbled and struck his knee against a stone."
 POPPER: "OUCH! WEOW! I have broken my knee cap!"



5. POPPER: "But I can't walk home."
 MOMMER: "Oh, I can fix that all right. Leander and Charley will carry you in the hammock swung from a pole."



6. MOMMER: "How fortunate I thought of it! Are you quite comfortable, Popper?"
 POPPER: "Quite. As easy as if I were in my own bed."
 LEANDER (aside): "Hang it all! These mosquitoes will devour me!"
 CHARLEY (aside): "This is the worst ever. These mosquitoes will eat me up!"



7. MOMMER and POPPER: "Why, Lulu!"
 LULU: "Yes, my headache left me, and Lieutenant Sharpnell happened to call in his automobile. How comfortably Popper is being carried. So kind of Leander and Charley!"
 LIEUTENANT SHARPNELL: "Yes, Mrs. Peachtree, my automobile can carry one more. Allow me."



8. LEANDER (aside): "Ye gods of Rome! Did ever a lover have such burdens to bear?"
 CHARLEY (aside): "I'll never butt in again, you bet!"
 POPPER: "By Jove, this is comfortable. Have a cigar, boys!"



9. LEANDER (aside): "Ye gods, this is the limit! I'm half inclined to shake the whole Peachtree establishment."
 CHARLEY: "Hang picnics and the whole Peachtree family!"
 POPPER: "Tell you what, boys, it's good I brought this umbrella, wasn't it?"

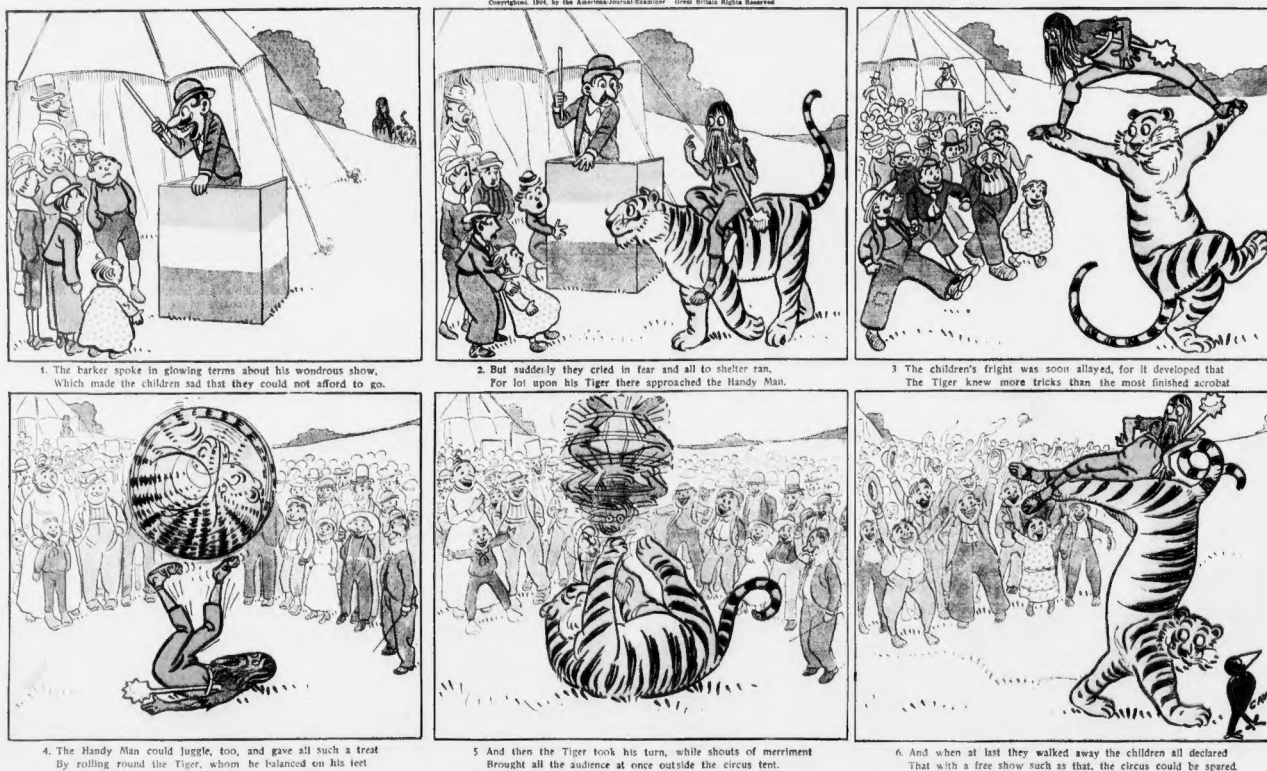
AND THEN PAPA CAME!

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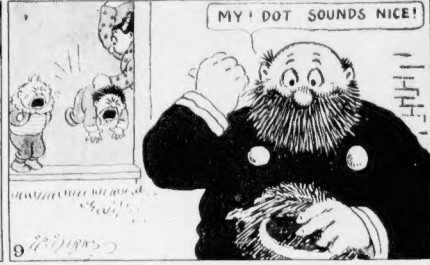
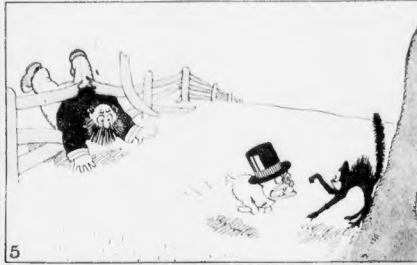
THE HANDY MAN FROM TIMBUCTOO

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YES, IT COST \$10!

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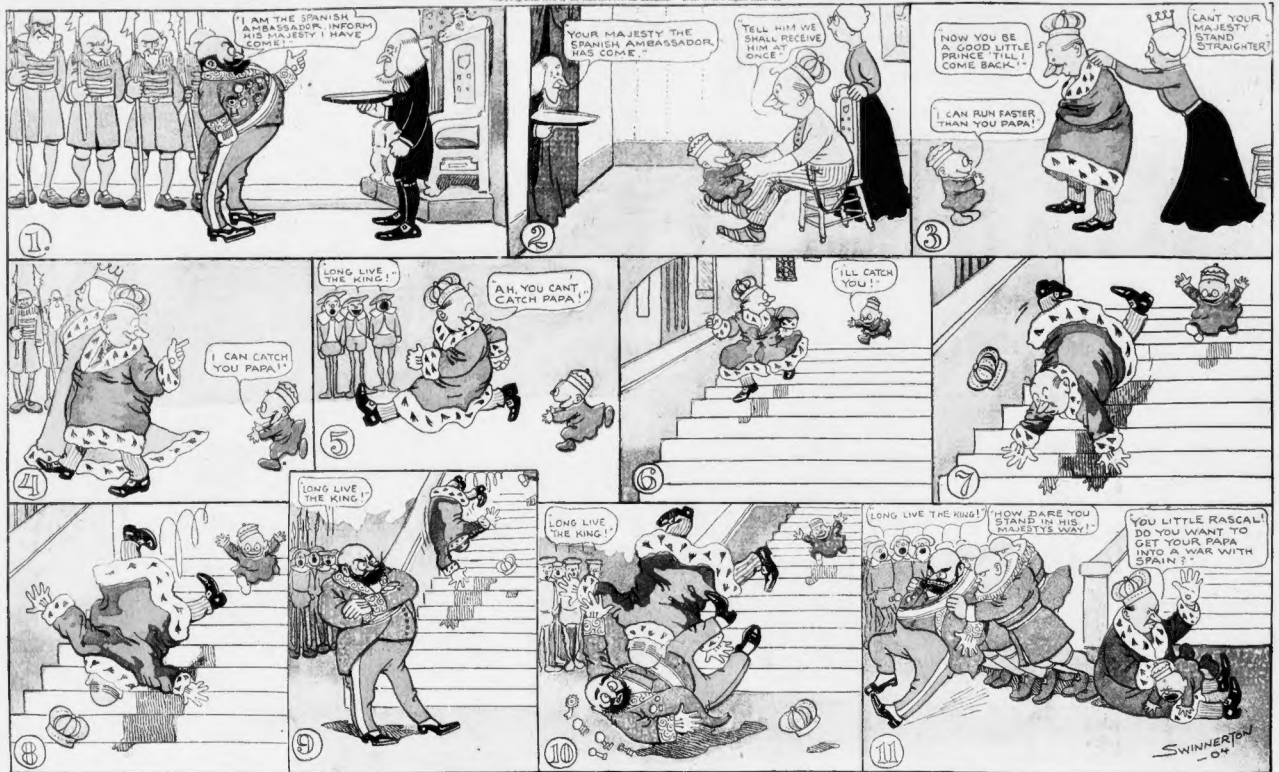
YEP, MONTMORENCY HOOLIGAN STARTS FOR EUROPE AGAIN!

Happy and Gloomy Gus Bid Him Good Bye

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THE HOME LIFE OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING



AND HER NAME WAS MAUD!



(To be Continued Next Sunday)



(1) JOSEPH TELLING HIS BROTHERS HIS DREAMS.

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(2) JOSEPH CAST INTO A PIT

The Bible Story of Joseph

Illustrated by Tissot the Great Religious Painter

As pictured by the distinguished French artist in nine paintings, of which the first three are reproduced here to-day, and the remaining six will be published next Sunday and the Sunday following. SEE NEXT PAGE.



Copyright, 1904, by De Brunoff

(3) THE GRIEF OF JACOB

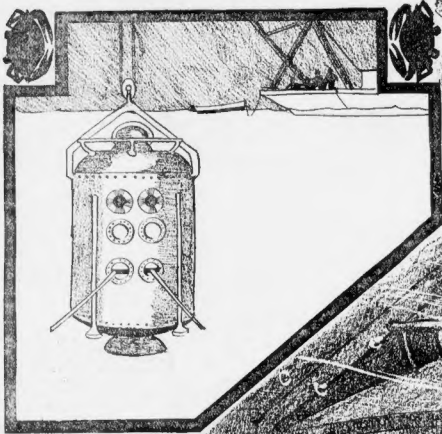
MILLIONS IN KLONDIKE GOLD LOST AND FOUND AGAIN

How Treasure Seekers in a Diving Cage Are Picking Up Fabulous Fortunes 200 Feet Under the Sea.

SINCE the first great rush of gold seekers to the Klondike at least five large steamships and many smaller ones have been lost near the Alaskan coast while returning south from that region with millions of dollars' worth of the precious metal. They foundered in deep water—100 to 200 fathoms—where it has been impossible for any diver in an ordinary diving suit to reach them. Whoever attempted it would be crushed to death beneath the enormous pressure of water before descending half way to where the gold lay.

Such suggestions for recovering this vast sunken treasure have been advanced from time to time during the past six years, but they all were found to have the same prohibitive objection—they were either impracticable or would cost so much to operate that the treasure when recovered would barely repay those who had risked so much to recover the sunken treasure.

THE DIVING BELL READY TO DESCEND.



Capt. Worden G. Smith, Who Built the Diving Bell.

in the ordinary submarine outfit.

But the problem of reaching the gold has at last been solved by the steel diving cage invented by Captain Worden G. Smith, of Milwaukee, Wis. In this cage, which is capable of withstanding the pressure of water at 180 feet below the surface, two men can successfully operate the powerful air pumps and electric lights for picking up beads, bags and other objects along the ocean bottom.

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The steel diving cage weighs about six tons. In general appearance it is not unlike the upright boiler of a logging or marine engine. It is about nine feet high and six in diameter, large enough to accommodate even half a dozen persons. On the great lakes that number of people have gone down at one time in the capacity of whom were women. The cage is totally unlike either the ordinary diving apparatus or a diving bell. It can be supplied with air from the wrecked vessel the same as the diver in the ordinary rubber diving suit, but this is not the usual

method of operating. Usually two men go down together. They enter through a small hatch at the top and are then imprisoned within the cage by the closing of the heavy machine cover in position. On the other side of the manipulators are attached the tools with which the divers do their work. They are able to attach hooks, levers and other apparatus to a wreckage of objects desired by means of the manipulator arms. After they attach a hook to an object, the command to hold is given, and a second cable, operated by the engine on board the tender, draws the cage down. Dives in the cage have remained below the water for six or seven hours without much discomfort, provided they have not been subjected to violent exertions. As soon as the air becomes foul they rise to the surface, open the manhole and get a supply of fresh air, after which they are again ready to dive and continue operations.

First Captain Smith's diving cage was brought into use the location of the Islander wreck was unknown. She was returning from Skagway to Vancouver with a large number of home-coming Klondikers aboard, when on a reef, Summer night she struck a submerged iceberg or a submerged reef, and went to the bottom. Captain Finch has located the Islander wreck, eight miles north of the extreme southern point of Douglas Island and one and a half miles off shore. This is about fifteen miles from Juneau, Alaska. He found the big steamer lying on her starboard side in thirty fathoms of water.

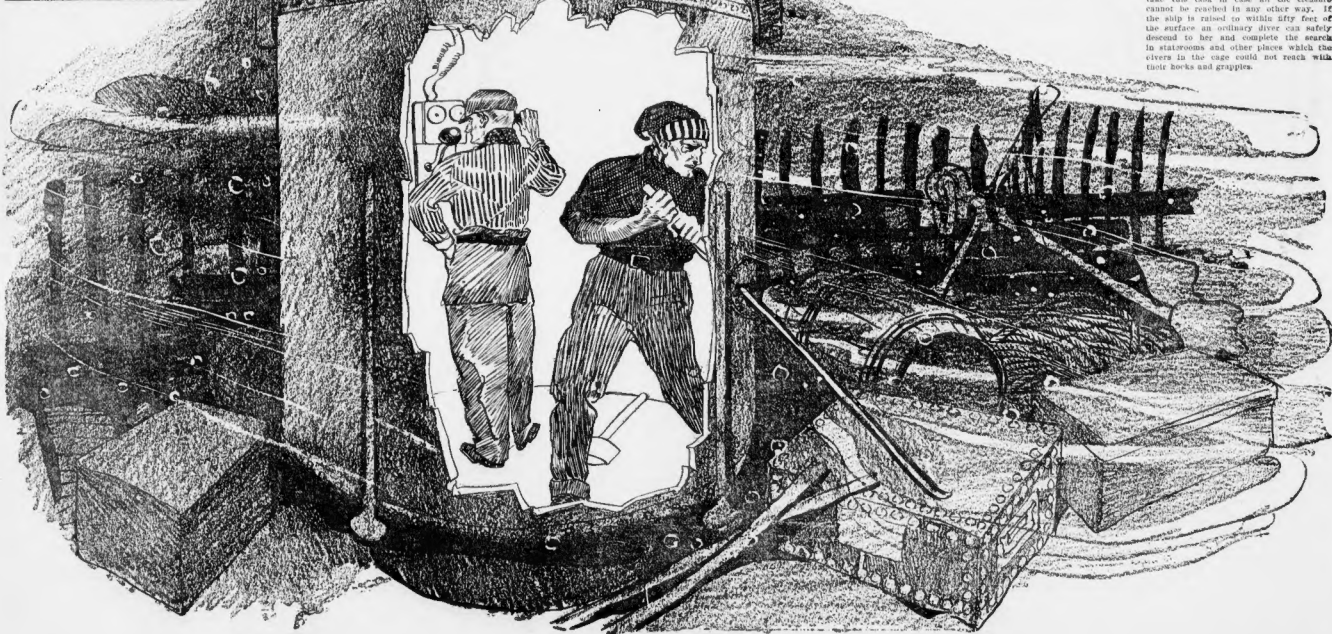
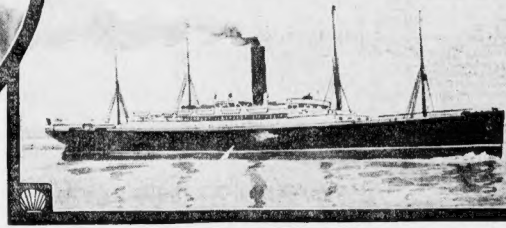
They reached the treasure room, where all the gold was stored, by the use of dynamite, breaking a hole through the deck large enough to lower the cage through, and so on until the bags and boxes of gold were exposed to view. Nearly all the treasure has been brought to the surface already.

Accounts have always varied as to the amount of gold in the purser's charge and in storehouses of individual passengers. Estimates run all the way from \$400,000 to \$800,000. The returning Klondikers were bringing large amounts of gold following the Spring and Summer cruises at Dawson.

Captain Finch believes that the Islander can be raised. They will probably undertake this task in case all the treasure cannot be reached in any other way. If the ship is raised to within fifty feet of the surface an ordinary diver can safely descend to her and complete the search in storehouses and other places which the divers in the cage could not reach with their hooks and grapples.

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The Ill-Fated Treasure Ship Islander.



**Will the Faithful Companion of Bertha
Dolbeer Give Up the Millions Willed to
Her and Prevent the Memory of
Her Beloved Mistress Being
Dragged Through Courts
By the Contestants?**

having been born and reared in New Hampshire. It was at the age of 12 that Chase left his first home and came to New York. There also were born several of the country's most prominent inventors, among them Mrs. Katherine Chase. She was a daughter of the late John D. Chase, father of John Chase Dabney's mother. John Chase had a country school education and such knowledge of the English language that he could be gathered on the streets of New York and taken to Springfield, Mass., where an uncle, John Chase later became a successful manufacturer at Chicopee, Mass., and it was on his recommendation that Dabney set out for Springfield, Mass., in 1840 to make his fortune. Mr. Dabney was regarded as a wealthy man, being worth \$100,000 at the time John Chase Dabney died. He was to pay his fare and purchase an outfit, and several shirts such as are worn by miners in the West, and was to take with him a small trunk containing a saw on Turkey Island, but saved his gold. He was to start a lumber business with \$100,000, and he had capital and lending it through the loss of his trunk, he was to suffer first rags of lumber. Neither he nor his trunk were ever found. The case was doubted by this country, and the country together money enough to make a fortune, which proved successful, and after the

Dalbier was wrecked on Turk's Island, but saved his gold, and embarked in the lumber business with a friend, investing all his capital and losing it through the loss of the vessel containing their first cargo of lumber. Neither he nor Carson, however, was daunted by this failure, and they scraped together money enough to make another venture, which proved successful, and after that ex-

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One of the Gen-



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 He set out with him for
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the Rhode Island coastline
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At the way Mrs. Kauschke's
years were in Providence
they visited their cousin
and the pictures of Bertha
father and sister, taken
he still treasured there.
present time the faithful
seems to have forgotten
grief over the death

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THE FURIOUS EMPRESS OF JAPAN WHO HAS MADE THE WAR WHAT

How Japan's Thirst for
Civilized Blood Has Been Whet-
ted Since

IT IS.
200 A. D.

The first great Samurai.

By Major Ikenmura, of the Imperial
Japanese Army.

THE Japs are the fighting race of the world. They have sur-
passed all Europe and America with the constant success
of their arms and navy. There is not a single reverse to
be scored against them. How is this to be accounted for? How
comes it that one of the smallest nations in the world in number
and size of individuals has been able to cope with one of the most
powerful nations?

It is wrong to conceive that within ten years any preparation
could have made this uniform success possible. The preparation
goes back much further. It goes back to the earliest years of the
emperor, any back to the beginning of the Christian era. The de-
votion and desperation of the Japanese has made the army and
navy unbeatable, and it is only because patriotism has been the
motto and blood of hundreds of generations that such heroism re-
sulted.

It is the marvel of the age, a demonstration of what heredit-
ity and training can accomplish. The ideals of the Japanese people
make plain of the little warriors, and every generation in the ranks
feels that on him rests the responsibility for victory. This is why
the Japs conquer, and his traditions and history, as explained by
Japanese artists and writers, make plain this puzzle of all think-
ers. In its light alone can the success of their arms be explained.

WHAT has been the food of the Japs? The Japs are a people of
the world notwithstanding their small stature. The development of their
mind and body has been a steady process, and it is a very early
day, before the Christian era, that the Japs began to develop.
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THE FIRST
SHOGUN

CHAMBERS
JAMES
STARCHINGTON
OFFICER-SERGEANT

A Scene on board the Japanese
transport Kinshu Maru.

The spirit of warfare. The first great naval
battle was fought between these factions at
Dan-no-ura in 1185. As a result of this bat-
tle the Minamoto clan became dominant and
became the first Shogun, the actual em-
peror, for the Emperor himself had little
power, and as the head of the army the
Shogun retained his power until within the
last fifty years.

When Commodore Perry first forced
Japan to open her doors to foreigners a
half century later the real power of govern-
ment did not rest with the Emperor.
The Shogun was his representative and the
actual effective ruler. In 1868 a first at-
tempt was made by the Shogun's author-
ity to organize a standing army, but this
army was only the nucleus of the present
army, consisting of only 15,000 men.

It was only in 1867 that the Shogun Kido
surrendered his authority into the hands of
the Emperor, who became thereafter the
real ruler of his people.

But if we are to account for the real pre-
ponderance of the people in more than a
material sense for this war we must look
deeper into that long and deep-seated
sentiment which has made the freedom of

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Japanese God of War.

must be given for the prevalence of this
spirit in rank and file as well as officers.
It must be remembered that until thirty-
seven years ago Japan was a military coun-
try in which the ruling class were the
Samurai or Bushi, who were so pre-
eminently the best of all classes that formed
Japanese society that it passed into a
proverb, "What the cherry is among flowers,
that is the Bushi among men."

The training which the Bushi received,
and the moral and ethical principles which
were inculcated into him formed the system
which is known as Bushido or "Way of the
Knights," and it is Bushido which is bear-
ing such excellent fruits in the military
achievements of the Japanese forces.

Bushido is an
unwritten code of knightly honor,
transmitted from age to age and
personally observed by the Bushi under all
circumstances, whether at home or in the
field of battle. Bushido taught the Jap-
anese mind to train himself in all
military arts—fencing, jiu-jitsu, archery,
etc., to develop a martial spirit, to keep his
word, to despise cowardice, to face humili-
ties bravely. In other words it inculcated
in a Bushi the practice of all such virtues
as fortitude, daring, faithfulness, courage,
self-sacrifice, and thus gave him a
sufficient rule for the conduct of all affairs,
domestic and military. The Bushi lived
and died by the precepts of Bushido. The

Japan's Great Warrior-Empress. A. D. 200.

Bushi always carried with him a
pair of swords—a long one and a
short one. The swords were "his
soul," as they said, and their own
was to defend his honor. When
attacked by the enemy he de-
fended himself with the longer
sword, when an attack was made
on his honor and he could protect
it in no other way he was taught
to prefer death to a tarnished
name, and to seek in seppuku or hara-kiri
escape by disemboweling a refuge from
the taint of dishonor.

Archery, swordsmanship and riding were
the three forms of exercise in which every
Bushi was expected to excel. At the age
of five the young Samurai was with great
care, his evenings were spent in the liter-
ary studies of his day. Many Samurai
were famous for their literary attainments,
and numerous poems composed by them
have been religiously preserved.

A martial spirit has been cultivated from
the earliest periods of our national exist-
ence, and the great sword worn by the

Emperor Jimmu forms one of the most
precious heirlooms of the realm, being hand-
ed down from Emperor to Emperor.
The Bushi was a man of his word. His
yes was yes and his nay, nay. In ap-
pearance of path the Bushi was taught to
be a veritable martyr. The story of the
Quarant youth, who, having stolen a fur,
which he concealed in the hollow of his
arm, allowed his vital to be torn out by
the animal rather than betray the fact that
he suffered, is supported by the anecdote of a
youthful Bushi, who, having been shot in
the eye with an arrow, went through the
whole battle with the arrow sticking there
before he stopped to have the arrow drawn
out. And yet the Bushi was extremely sen-
sitive to disgrace, for when this warrior
evening admitted into the fellowship of
the warrior, he was obliged to put his
foot on the patient's head during the oper-
ation, and then the sufferer challenged him
to combat for the Bushi.

Another law of the Bushi was that any-
thing could not be done in secret of friend
or master, and still another that in battle
he must never fail to face the foe, run-
ning

away to battle or concealing himself from
the enemy was an irretrievable error.

The Bushi was always ready to perform
seppuku or hara-kiri if his honor or that of
his master was at stake. The Bushi was
expected to be frugal and temperate in all
things, and the ability to do without has
gone far toward the success of the Jap-
anese at all times.

But Bushido is not now confined to a
class as the Samurai, as it was formerly.
With the universal spread of military serv-
ice these ancient laws of civility have
been spread among the people of both sexes
and all conditions. In every one of the
private schools which crowd the empire the
principles of Bushido are taught to boys
and girls, so that if the men can do in
battle the women can and do send them
forth without a murmur.

It has taken twenty centuries to perfect
the warrior Japanese so that they are
ready when called upon to fight to the last
breath—but they do not fight until they are
compelled to do so, as is the case with all
brave men.

Japanese sailors capturing a Rus-
sian torpedo boat destroyer and rais-
ing the Japanese flag.

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A Japanese-Russian battle—Sketched by a Japanese artist.

BY MRS ROBERT OSBORN CREATOR OF FASHIONS FOR THE FASHIONABLE WOMEN OF AMERICA

HAT crowns of various shapes and sizes were experimented with during the summer to see just what were most in favor with women before the more expensive Fall shapes were put upon the market, and now the hat crown fashions to quite a surprising extent upon a correspondingly large brim.

These shapes of crowns were conspicuous in the new styles; one small and high, with a slope up the back from a more edge of brim; the other very large and round, but not so high, and the third of medium height and sloping in a point in front, although shaded in various ways in the back. With these the brims are large and round; large, with small curves in the back; turned up in Napoleon style or rolled up close to the crown in turban fashion, but in most shapes.

There seems to be every indication that we are to have a winter of sharp contrasts in millinery as a change from the one-color scheme which has prevailed during the past year. The only single color which makes up an entire hat has so many shades that strong contrasts are afforded as though by the introduction of another color. This is yellow, merging from cream color to deep brown and passing through all the shades of mossy, burnt orange and even that lovely new shade known as burnt tomato. This shade of yellow has a clear red-brown tint to it, and changes in tint as the light falls upon the velvet and panne of which in many new hats are made.

Prominent among the new Fall colors is peach, which comes in several shades and looks quite like the bloom of a peach in panne velvet and satin.

What are known as salmon greens are smartest among the green tints for Autumn wear and all soft shades of green are fashionable, as well as cedar green, a deep, clear shade, and none so faint that they appear more reflections of pale green.

In materials the leading things shown at present are shaggy and soft, hairy felt, velvet and panne. These are often combined, as a felt crown with a velvet brim and vice versa.

Hats for dressy wear are conspicuously large and seldom of the same width on both sides of the brim, while those for simple street dresses are larger than heretofore and the high roll of the brim makes up for the lowering of the crown.

One of the fads of the season is the over-entire trimming, which means a trimming around the crown that extends two or more inches above it. This trimming is sometimes of flat folds of velvet, panne or satin, sometimes of a band of small feathers with upstanding little feathers all around the top edge, and sometimes of silk, satin or panne ruchings.

Hats trimmed with conventional effects are usually of the big crowned variety, with large brims having rolling edges.

There is a manifest impulse on the part of a low at the back. Vanities points of jet are set around the brim, both on the top and in old paintings, such as Dutch, English, and Peter Lecky and portraits of fashionable women of the First Empire.

A very chic hat shown in the Gaiety shows the brim set against the crown to curve over the brim. These features are in pale shades of blue, white, and have a pinkish-silver glaze like a bit of spun the hair. A wide, rounded band of morning silk, rising from the crown to the back and bent down upon the hair, a wide, rounded band of morning silk, rising from the crown to the back and bent down upon the hair.

It is the old high crown, with the brim curved over the crown to curve over the brim. These features are in pale shades of blue, white, and have a pinkish-silver glaze like a bit of spun the hair. A wide, rounded band of morning silk, rising from the crown to the back and bent down upon the hair, a wide, rounded band of morning silk, rising from the crown to the back and bent down upon the hair.

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The smart Fall hat shows contrasts in color, high crowns and big brims for dressy hats, with rolled brims and pointed fronts for street hats.

Gainsborough hats in favor for Fall wear.

Peach, burnt orange, burnt tomato and onion green are the smart colors for Fall and Winter.

Ruchings and quillings notable among fashionable hat trimmings, and big roses and plumes conspicuous.

This hat has a large crown of medium height and a wide brim, narrowing in the front and back, and having the sides filled in, with one side higher than the other. The under brim is faced with peach-colored tulle, and around the crown is a



- A—Black velvet Gainsborough.
- B—Green felt faced with red.
- C—Smart peach-colored hat.
- D—Fetiching velvet hat in rose and peach tints.
- E—Chic turban in cedar green.
- F—Burnt tomato hat trimmed with chrysanthemums and feather coronet.
- G—Peacock blue and green turban.

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swath of quilted satin ribbon, in the lighter shade of peach, extending above the edge of the crown. In front two plumes are fastened and sweep down and toward the back around the brim. These shades from deep peach color to pale tints. Another peach-colored hat, in different hues of peach, is shown in Figure B, a large, round hat, with a wreath of roses around the large crown and a big bow in front. There is a pointed band of deeper shade around the edge of the wide brim, which narrows toward the back, and the material of the hat is velvet.

Cedar green, is the color of the fetching turban shown in Figure E. It is of velvet, laid loosely over the crown, and with a wide, crumpled fold over the brim. Around the lower part of the brim are set three rows of delicate cabochons in three tints of green, the lighter shade being next the face. A band of peach blue-green is set upon the brim, and a double row of cabochons forms a buckle on the left, holding a cluster of feathered feathers in green, blue and pink, drooping down over the brim toward the back.

A particularly pretty hat, shown in Figure F, is in the new shade called burnt tomato, which has a glowing glow through the redness, coloring that cannot well be explained. It is large and round, with a narrow brim in the back. Chrysanthemums in shades of brown and dam color are set under the left brim on a twist of the velvet band. A coronet effect is produced around the crown by means of a band of small feathers edged with small upright feathers of the same color, extending about two inches above the edge of the crown. The band is made of two plumes set in this fashion around the left of the crown, a little distance apart, and one around the right of the crown, meeting in the back, with a button of silver velvet at the center. The hat is made of silver panne velvet, which comes lovely light and shines when it plays over the surface. Two small brown wings drop across the right brim from a silver button in front. A wide fold of plain velvet is set around the crown and extends as high above it.

Illustration G shows a smart turban in peacock blue, a rich, deep colored, hairy heaver, with a pointed front and the crown and sides left all covered by rippling lines of the heaver. From the back to the front extends a flat band of green velvet, like a buckle, framed in three narrow green folds and an outer border of three stripes of silver-headed lines thread. This is dotted at close intervals by small green velvet balls. In the back end two twisted bows and two ends of green velvet mingled with two, the pointed ends of blue velvet. To the left of the back is set a green plume, which slants forward, and a cluster of peacock blue silverette is set in the center of the back and slants forward. This is a stately in peacock combination and is a handsome sort of the smaller kind for walking purposes. The entire of velvet is set so as to appear conspicuous or even to contrast.

In wearing hats at home it is a wise plan to avoid trying any peculiar colors. No one but a skilled artist can handle them with good results. While those hats indicate what the smart women and Fall styles will be, we at know that the House of Osborn, sets a sort of seal of approval upon certain shapes and colors which, hereafter, become the rage.